```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:19:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:19:17 ON 14 JAN 2003
L1         1061 S DUST (W) MITE
L2            6 S L1 AND DENATURE#

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:21:46 ON 14 JAN 2003
L3         6245 S DUST (W) MITE
L4           12 S L3 AND DENATURE#
L5            0 S L4 NOT L2

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:22:24 ON 14 JAN 2003
                E CEDARWOOD OIL/CN
                E CEDAR OIL/CN
L6            1 S E4
                E HEXADECYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/CN
L7            1 S E3
                E ALUMINUM CHOROHYDRATE/CN
                E ALUMINUM CHLOROHYDRATE/CN
L8            2 S E3 OR E4
                E 1-PROPOXY-PROPANOL-2/CN
                E 1-PROPOXYPROPANOL-2/CN
                E POLYQUATERNIUM-10/CN
                E POLYQUATERNIUM 10/CN
L9            1 S E3
                E SILICA GEL/CN
L10           1 S E3
                E PROPYLENE GLYCOL ALGINATE/CN
L11           1 S E3
                E AMMONIUM SULPHATE/CN
L12           1 S E3
                E HINOKITIOL/CN
L13           1 S E3
                E L-ASCORBIC ACID/CN
L14           1 S E3
                E IMMOBILIZED TANNIC ACID/CN
                E IMMOBILISED TANNIC ACID/CN
                E TANNIC ACID/CN
                E CHLORHEXIDINE/CN
L15           1 S E3
                E MALEIC ANHYDRIDE/CN
L16           1 S E3
                E HINOKI OIL/CN
                E DIAZOLIDINYLUREA/CN
L17           1 S E3
                E 6-ISOPROPYL-M-CRESOL/CN
L18           1 S E3
                E AEROSOL OT/CN
L19           1 S E3
                E PARSLEY CAMPHOR/CN
L20           1 S E3
                E POTASSIUM THIOGLYCOLATE/CN
L21           1 S E3
                E SODIUM ANTHRAQUINONE/CN
                E SODIUM ANTHRAQUINATE/CN
                E SODIUM ANTRAQUINATE/CN
                E SODIUM ANTHRAQUINATE/CN
                E ANTHRAQUINONE/CN
L22           1 S E3
                E UREA/CN
L23           1 S E3
                E CYCLODEXTRIN/CN
L24           1 S E3
                E HYDROGENATED HOP OIL/CN
                E REDUCED ISOMERISED HOP EXTRACT/CN
                E TETRAHYDROISOHUMULINIC ACID/CN
                E POTASSIUM TETRAHYDROISOHUMULINATE/CN
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                E POLYVINYLPYR[redacted]IDONE/CN
L25           1 S E3
                E N-METHYLPYRROLIDONE/CN
L26           1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:41:34 ON 14 JAN 2003
L27        1061 S DUST (W) MITE
L28         789 S L27 AND ALLERGEN##
L29           4 S L28 AND (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13
L30           4 S L28 AND (L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:46:23 ON 14 JAN 2003
L31           5 S L6
L32        6245 S DUST (W) MITE
L33        4385 S L32 AND ALLERGEN##
L34           2 S L33 AND (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13
L35           0 S L33 AND (L16 OR L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23
L36          41 S L33 AND (DENATUR? OR NEUTRALI?)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:56:32 ON 14 JAN 2003
L37          22 S L28 AND (DENATUR? OR NEUTRALI?)
L38           0 S L37 NOT L36
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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:32:08 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:32:41 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1	813	S	DER-F
L2	1907	S	DER-P
L3	813	S	DER (W) F
L4	1907	S	DER (W) P
L5	69	S	HINOKI OIL
L6	621	S	HINOKI
L7	1	S	(L5 OR L6) AND (L3 OR L4)
L8	127	S	DIAZOLIDINYL (W) UREA
L9	0	S	L8 AND (L3 OR L4)
L10	0	S	CHLORHEXIDINE AND (L3 OR L4)
L11	1	S	(MALEIC (3W) ANHYDRIDE) AND (L3 OR L4)
L12	0	S	ANTHRAQUINONE AND (L3 OR L4)
L13	2244	S	L3 OR L4
L14	7306	S	DUST (W) MITE
L15	3	S	L6 AND L14
L16	0	S	L14 AND (L8 OR DIAZOLINDINYLUREA)
L17	1	S	L14 AND CHLORHEXIDINE
L18	1	S	L14 AND MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
L19	0	S	L14 AND ANTHRAQUINONE

WOODFOLK et al

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1995:940390 CAPLUS
DN 124:78915
TI Chemical treatment of carpets to reduce **allergen**: A detailed study of the effects of **tannic acid** on indoor **allergens**
AU Woodfolk, Judith A.; Hayden, Mary L.; Miller, Jeffrey D.; Rose, Gail; Chapman, Martin D.; Platts-Mills, Thomas A. E.
CS Health Sciences Center, University Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 22908, USA
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (1994), 94(1), 19-26
CODEN: JACIBY; ISSN: 0091-6749
PB Mosby-Year Book
DT Journal
LA English
CC 4-3 (Toxicology)
AB **Tannic acid** (TA), a protein-denaturing agent, has been reported to reduce **allergen** levels in house dust and is marketed for that purpose as 1% and 3% solns. The authors investigated the effects of TA on dust **allergens** by using monoclonal antibody-based ELISAs for mite (Der p I, Der f I, and group II) and cat (Fel d I) **allergens**. Initial studies confirmed that TA reduced **allergen** levels in carpet dust. However, when dust samples from treated carpets are extd. in saline soln., residual TA redissolves and may interfere with the assessment of **allergens**. In the lab., concns. of TA as low as 0.1% inhibited the assays, but this effect may be prevented by addn. of 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA). After treatment of dust samples in the lab. with 3% TA, the apparent redns. in Der p I and Der f I levels were 89% and 96%, resp., but when the samples were extd. in 5% BSA the redns. were 74% and 92%. Similar effects were seen with dust samples from carpets treated with TA. In an extreme case in which a carpet had been repeatedly treated with TA, the apparent concn. of Der p I was <0.05 .mu.g/gm without BSA and 2.1 and 8.4 .mu.g/gm when extd. in the presence of 1% and 5% BSA, resp. The testing of the ability of TA to denature Fel d I demonstrated an 80% redn. in **allergen**, but only in samples with an initial concn. of less than 200 .mu.g Fel d I/gm dust. In samples with high levels of Fel d I (.apprx.1 mg/gm) TA had little effect. The interpretation of this was that Fel d I itself could block the effects of TA. In keeping with this, Fel d I inhibited the effect of TA on Der p I. The results confirmed the profound denaturing effects of TA, but demonstrated that high levels of protein blocked the effect of TA on dust **allergens**. In addn., without added protein, residual TA in dust samples could interfere with the assay of **allergens** in vitro.
ST carpet **allergen** removal tannate
IT Dust
(carpet; **tannic acid** treatment of carpets to reduce **allergens**)
IT **Allergens**
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(indoor; **tannic acid** treatment of carpets to reduce **allergens**)
IT Carpets
(**tannic acid** treatment of carpets to reduce **allergens**)
IT Tannins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**tannic acid** treatment of carpets to reduce **allergens**)

GREEN

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 60 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1984:549601 CAPLUS
DN 101:149601
TI Abolition of **allergens** by **tannic acid**
AU Green, W. F.
CS Dep. Med., Univ. Sydney, Sydney, 2006, Australia
SO Lancet (1984), 2(8395), 160
CODEN: LANCAO; ISSN: 0023-7507
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15-9 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 11, 12
AB **Tannic acid** (1%) soln. completely abolished the **allergenicity** of house **dust mites** Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus, and the dust did not regain its **allergenicity** when the **tannic acid** was dialyzed out. The plant exts. of timothy grass and plantago also lose their **allergenicity** when treated with **tannic acid**. Thus, washing clothing, bedding, pillows, drapes, etc. in a 1% **tannic acid** soln. may prove to be an effective way of reducing environmental **allergens**.
ST **allergen** antigenicity **tannic acid**
IT Tannins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**allergenicity** of environmental **allergens** response to)
IT Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus
(**allergenicity** of, **tannic acid** inhibition of)
IT Environment
(**allergens** in, **allergenicity** of, **tannic acid** inhibition of)
IT **Allergens**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(environmental, **allergenicity** of, **tannic acid** inhibition of)
IT Plantain
Timothy
(exts., **allergenicity** of, **tannic acid** effect on)

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 95036496 MEDLINE
DN 95036496 PubMed ID: 7949285
TI Breeding control and immobilizing effects of wood microingredients on house **dust mites**.
AU Ando Y
CS Department of Hygiene, Juntendo University School of Medicine.
SO NIPPON KOSHU EISEI ZASSHI [JAPANESE JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH], (1994 Aug) 41 (8) 741-50.
Journal code: 19130150R. ISSN: 0546-1766.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Japanese
FS Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EM 199412
ED Entered STN: 19950110
Last Updated on STN: 19950110
Entered Medline: 19941209
AB The possible effects of essential oils as wood microingredients on house **dust mites** (Tyrophagus putrescentiae, Dermatophagoides farinae and Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus) were investigated. 1. Whether small pieces of 5 types of wood had any control effect on mite breeding was studied. Mite breeding using only normal feed was compared with breeding using feed mixed with small pieces of wood. In addition, mite breeding using feed mixed with small pieces of wood with no essential oil was studied. 2. Effects of 6 different wood essential oils in immobilizing mites were studied with regard to respired and contact toxicities. 3. The immobilizing effects of 10 ingredients in **Hinoki** oil were also specifically studied with regard to contact toxicity. The results of the 3 experiments were as follows: 1) It was confirmed that the small pieces of **Hinoki**, cedar, pine and Lauan had control effects on mite breeding. However, the small pieces of spruce did not demonstrate an effect. Woods which had no essential oils had reduced or no breeding control effects. 2) It was confirmed that the 6 different wood essential oils had mite immobilizing effects associated with respired and contact toxicities. Rosewood oil, White Pine oil and Taiwan **Hinoki** oil had strong immobilizing effects. **Hinoki** oil, however, had only a weak effect. 3) Among the 10 ingredients of **Hinoki** oil, specifically Linalool, Geranyl acetate and alpha-Terpineol had strong mite immobilizing effects.
CT Check Tags: Animal
*Breeding
English Abstract
*Immobilization
*Mites: PH, physiology
*Tick Control: MT, methods
*Wood